

gum which exudes from wounds in the bark [and is also said to exude naturally from the roots and lower part of the trunk]. Some of the trees in the Brazilian forest are 6 feet in diameter above the buttresses and are estimated to be more than 1,000 years old. These trees produce large quantities of gum during their lifetime and the spot in which one has stood often yields 5 to 10 barrels of the best gum, which is used in the manufacture of varnishes. (Adapted from Bulletin of the Pan-American Union, October, 1916.)

Ipomoea cairica (Convolvulaceae), 47532. **Morning-glory.** From Zamboanga, P. I. Seeds presented by Mr. P. J. Wester, agricultural advisor. "Seeds of a white-flowered variety of *I. cairica*, extremely attractive and floriferous. Unlike most plants of this family, *I. cairica* is ever-blooming. The mauve-colored variety is the most popular climber in the Philippines and very rarely seeds, being propagated by cuttings. The plant from which these seeds were obtained is the only one with white flowers I have seen." (Wester.)

Jubaea chilensis (Phoenicaceae), 47578. **Palm.** From Miami, Fla. Plants grown at the Plant Introduction Field Station at Miami. "This is the palm from which the palm honey of Chile is made. This syrup is the most delicious I have ever tasted. It is superior, in my estimation, to maple syrup, being milder, and not cloying the palate as the latter does. In forty years the trees will be ready to tap for the sap from which this syrup is made. It is a very ornamental palm but a slow grower. It thrives on poor, very dry soils and requires very little water. Hitherto palms have been felled but they can be tapped, I am assured, just as maple trees are tapped." (Fairchild.)

Kokia rockii (Malvaceae), 47561. From Honolulu, Hawaii. Presented by Mr. J. F. Rock. "Seeds of a new variety of *K. rockii*, from the island of Kauai, discovered by Mr. A. Knudsen. There is only one specimen of the tree; it grows in the very dry region of Kauai, several miles from Mana, in Koaloha canyon, - on the edge of a cliff, which saved it from destruction by cattle. I think the discovery of this form is one of the most noteworthy since the days of Hillebrand." (Rock.)

Lycopersicon esculentum (Solanaceae), 47526. **Tomato.** From Naples, Italy. Presented by the Museo Commerciale